

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

SUCCESS OF THE WOMEN DOCTORS.

The Pennsylvania State Medical Society, in its session in Williamsport, resoundingly on the 15th inst., as we were confident they would do, their rule prohibiting consultations with women physicians, or with those medical men who either taught or consulted with them. The reformatory measure was barely passed by a majority of 10, after a heated discussion and against an obstinate opposition.

The battle for the admission of women to the ranks of the legitimate medical fraternity seems destined to be fought on conservative Pennsylvania soil, and at the same time the victory has been gained with such wisely just restrictions upon them as to make their ultimate triumph more secure. The struggle in Philadelphia began last year upon the admission of the students of the Female Medical College to the clinics of the University and Jefferson College. The contest was bitter, and waged, we are forced to say, on both sides with not much discretion, but it has resulted in the triumph of the progressive party.

Clinical lectures are provided by the Board of Managers for the class of the Women's College, although the provision was made that they are to be kept strictly separate from those for the male students. The board were forced to this decision by the popularity of the movement. A second battle was fought later, when Dr. Thomas, one of the Faculty of this college, applied for admission as a delegate to the annual meeting in San Francisco of the American Medical Association. The claims of women were urged and contested during several sessions, when the matter indefinitely, and Dr. Thomas remained triumphantly in possession of his seat. In Philadelphia, also, the American Homoeopathic Institute passed the resolution admitting to full and honorable membership all properly qualified physicians of either sex.

THE COMING REVOLUTION.

From the N. Y. World. We touch bottom. The descent has been long, and to lovers of the Constitution most painful. But there is a point beyond which the American people will not allow their liberties to be invaded, their supreme law to be violated, by any party, under any pretext, or in the name of any cause, however specious.

We believe that point has been reached and passed. The present resistance made by some of the ablest Republican leaders to the usurpation of power by the Executive, to the proscription of men like Sumner, to the abuse of patronage, to the refusal of a Republican caucus to permit bills for removal of taxation to be even considered, and finally to the utter prostration of civil power at the feet of a soldier who would be dictator if the people were as cringing and subservient as the majority of "his faithful Senate," proves, we feel assured, that a large body of the Republican voters will no longer sustain the usurpers at Washington in their assaults upon the rights and interests of the people. These leaders, brave as they may be, have not so sharply contended against the majority, in the face of a proscription never surpassed for bitterness, without ample assurances of support from the people. They are not men to speak thus strongly without arousing public attention and fixing the convictions of thousands of thinking men. The measures which they denounced were so extraordinary that only a plain exposure was needed to arouse against such deeds the indignation of all thoughtful and patriotic citizens. That exposure, if made by Democrats alone, would have reached the mass of Republican voters. But will reach them when made by Republican leaders so prominent and influential. We look forward, therefore, with confidence to a general and overwhelming reaction against that power which has so misruled the country.

It is high time. Year after year radicalism has become more daring in its disregard of every constitutional obligation; more open in its assaults upon the rights of the people and their local self-governments; more rapid in its strides towards centralization of power; more shameless in its defence of monopolies and contempt for the interests of the millions who labor and are robbed of their earnings. Starting with a false policy towards the South—a policy of repression, severity, and force—instead of that statesmanlike liberality by which alone the bitterness of feeling left by a civil war can be removed, radicalism has tried one expedient after another in vain. Each measure has aroused greater irritation of feeling and ended in more conspicuous failure; each failure has forced the party to choose between a total reversal of policy and the adoption of measures still more harsh. Shame to confess that they had blundered drove some forward, vindictive feeling some, desire for party success others, and pure ignorance, misinformation, and utter want of statesmanship made many the facile tools of desperate demagogues. There are men who deliberately calculated upon the irritation and violence which harsh measures would provoke at the South as a means of reviving the war spirit at the North and as a pretext for resort to more shameful abuse of power. Under these influences radicalism has been hurried forward in a mad career which, in the nature of things, could end only in its overthrow in military despotism. Each new measure of repression strained the Constitution still further. One after another the safeguards of individual liberty and the rights of local self-government have been broken down. Between the Ku-klux bill, which empowers the President to suspend the habeas corpus and use force whenever he pleases, and a military despotism more absolute than that of Russia, there is but a single step and a narrow one. Let the next Presidential election pass without reaction and rebuke, and that step will also be attempted.

and near at hand. We speak not as partisans. Dearer than any party is the country. Higher than obligation to any party is our duty to the republic—to that experiment of self-government which, within a few short years, will either vindicate itself or end in failure. That it may not fail radicalism must be arrested in its mad career. If the reaction be thorough it will be of minor consequence whether it came under one banner or another. Possibly public opinion might have been so rapidly aroused that the Republican party itself could have cast out its evil spirits; but the Ku-klux bill settles that question; it is the clutch of despotism upon the throat of that party which will not be shaken off, and a wise Democracy has now but to invite and welcome the aid of all honest and patriotic men. A better day will dawn. Lawless soldiers will be dismissed from halls of state, to make room for men who respect the laws and know something of statesmanship. Political freebooters will be warned to seek other lands where Saxon love of liberty does not forbid chronic revolution. The madness of partisanship will cool and give place to a reasoning and candid patriotism. That horrible apparition—the man on horseback with the naked sword—visible now these six long years in the political horizon, and growing ever nearer and more distinct, will vanish forever. Justice, with her equal balances, will once more appear. In these days, brave Republicans who battle against the wolves of party to save liberty and justice from their jaws. Hasten the day, stanch and patriotic Democrats, who can well afford to forget how long you have denounced this fatal policy if in the end your country may be saved. Join hands, both in one vigorous and resolute effort, not for this party or for that, but to arouse the people of this land to a sense of their danger and their duty. Bring it to a vote whether the "peace" which we are promised shall be such as the Czar gave to Warsaw. Bring it to a vote whether free American men should build up thirteen Irelands between the Potomac and the Ohio and the Gulf. Let it be at once adjudged whether all the industry of the land shall be at the mercy of a few monopolists, and all its liberties at the mercy of a few demagogues and one soldier!

"THE PATH OF THE POSSIBLE" FOR FRANCE.

From the N. Y. Times. In 1869 the Emperor Napoleon III had presented to him the alternatives of liberalizing his Government or foreign war. Failing to try either course, the downfall of his dynasty by revolution was certain. He chose to temporize for a year, giving the people the semblance of liberal reforms, until he found that the moral only made his hunger greater and angrier; and then, as his devices became more and more transparent, he took the fatal step, and plunged into war. While he was yet hesitating, and before the effect of the elections of May and June, 1869, on the imperial policy was apparent, M. Renan, one of the most accurate historians and one of the most acute and courageous thinkers of France, published in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* a paper entitled "Constitutional Monarchy in France." It was a philosophic analysis of the cause of events since the revolution of '89, and an eloquent plea to the Emperor to abandon personal government and establish the firm guarantees of a constitutional monarchy. There is in this article, which was reprinted in pamphlet form and widely read, much that bears on the recent past, the present, and the future of France.

M. Renan traced the ills that have afflicted France, the instability of her Government, the superficial and often deceptive character of her institutions, the terrible possibility of bloody anarchy forever overhanging her course, and the decay in her of the elements of a great nation, to a vital error born in the days of the great revolution, and inherited by two generations since. France "believed," said M. Renan, "that liberty may be established by the sovereignty of the people and in the name of a central authority, whereas liberty is obtained by small local conquests, one after another, by gentle reforms." The First Empire was the logical consequence of the immense importance attached by Frenchmen to the Central Government. "The State established in the French way is too strong; far from guaranteeing all liberties, it absorbs all liberties; its form is either the convention or despotism." The restored Bourbons fell before the first active revival of the revolutionary idea, which demanded liberty of the Central Government. The House of Orleans was undermined by the same restless craving. The Republic failed at the same point, and the Empire succeeded only because it met the hunger for universal liberty, distributed from Paris, for which the illusion of universal suffrage. In 1869, however, the Empire found itself face to face with the old problem. "The Empire was a despotism surrounded by actions; the representative sections slew the despotism." At this point Napoleon postponed his answer to the fatal questions the country proposed, and turned to war.

It is easy to trace through the late convulsions the working of the idea which M. Renan follows from '89, and which he styles "the eternal French error of a distributive justice, for which the State holds the balance." The patience of the Empire under the astounding usurpation of the Favre-Gambetta "Republic," the readiness with which it allows the Assembly, elected to make peace, to contemplate the making of a Constitution, the frenzied effort of the Commune to snatch by violence in Paris the power to impose on France its wild ideas—all are symptoms of the operation of that insane over-estimate of the central authority. But these symptoms were accompanied by other and healthier ones. The provinces—which, in May and June, 1869, first gave the Emperor preliminary notice of their growing independence—have slain the Commune; they have fought with Paris and are victorious. And the sentiment which sustains Thiers, however temporary it may prove, however surely it may yield under the discontent which the impossibility of guaranteeing liberty from either Paris or Versailles will occasion, is now very obviously the imperious desire for order, whatever becomes of liberty. Here, then, in this momentary suspense of the passion for "liberty through the sovereignty of the people," is an opportunity to begin those measures, possible alike to a republic or a monarchy, which M. Renan urged on the Emperor, and which must form the first step in the progress of the French people toward freedom not granted, but earned and possessed. Among those enumerated by M. Renan are:—Decentralization, diminution of government, strong organization of the commune, the canton, the department; the development of a good primary instruction, and of superior instruction capable of giving to the morals of the educated class the basis of a solid philosophy; the formation of an Upper Chamber providing varied modes of election, and retaining, by side of the simple numerical representation

of citizens, representation of special interests; neutrality of the government in social questions; entire liberty of association; the gradual separation of the Church and State—the condition to everything serious in religious opinions.

This is a formidable programme, but it has a simple principle as the basis of all its suggestions. Who shall say that the writer may not address M. Thiers and the Assembly to-day, as he did the Emperor in 1869? To reject the advice may be as fatal now as it has already proved to be on one occasion.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 30th of June instant, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau, and must be accompanied by a copy of the schedule of the other yards and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

Printed schedules of the classes as parties deal in and intend to bid, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Chief of the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the articles for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of these yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to sell in the articles for which he proposes; and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The quantities to be furnished by the bidder of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by the Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which may seem exorbitant. Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES, SEWERS, ETC.—OFFICE OF CHIEF COMMISSIONER, NO. 104 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 19, 1871. NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways, until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, 23d instant, for the construction of a sewer on the line of Haverford Street, from THIRTY-EIGHTH to THIRTY-NINTH Streets.

On DIAMOND and BODINE Streets, from the south curb line of SUSQUEHANNA Avenue along BODINE Street to DIAMOND Street, thence along DIAMOND Street to the west curb line of AMERICAN Street.

On HALE Street, from the south curb line of MONTGOMERY Avenue and connect with the sewer in COLUMBIA Avenue.

On VIENNA Street, from the south curb line of FRANKFORD Road, and connect with a sewer already constructed on the said VIENNA Street, to a point fifty-three feet northward of MEMPHIS Street.

On SECOND Street, from the northwest curb line of HARBELAND Street to the sewer in YORK Street.

On MONTGOMERY Avenue, from the sewer in TWENTY-SECOND Street to RIDGE Avenue.

On TWELFTH Street, from WALLACE to MELON Street; said sewer to be constructed in the usual form with a clear inside diameter of three feet.

And a SEWER ACROSS MULBERRY Street, at the distance of fifteen feet southwesterly of MULBERRY Street, from the sewer in MULBERRY Street, to have a clear inside diameter of four feet, and constructed according to plans and specifications furnished by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

With such modifications as may be required. The understanding to be that the sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1871, and that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewers to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good repair for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a city passenger railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in the Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to sell in the articles for which he proposes; and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish. The quantities to be furnished by the bidder of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by the Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which may seem exorbitant. Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved by the Chief of the Bureau, and the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the goods and articles delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 4, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 5, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island Yard; No. 6, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island Yard; No. 7, White Pine Logs; No. 8, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 9, White Pine Mast Boards—Sugar Pine Boards at Mare Island Yard; No. 10, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash, Redwood at Mare Island Yard; No. 11, White Ash Oars; No. 12, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 13, Cypress, Cedar; No. 14, Black Spruce; No. 15, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 16, Lignumvite; No. 17, Black Iron Pipes; No. 18, Cast Iron Pipes; No. 19, Round and Square; No. 20, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 21, Iron Spikes; No. 22, Iron Wrought Nails; No. 23, Iron Cut Nails; No. 24, Lead pipe, sheet; No. 25, Sheet Lead; No. 26, Sheet Lead; No. 27, Sheet Lead; No. 28, Sheet Lead; No. 29, Sheet Lead; No. 30, Sheet Lead; No. 31, Sheet Lead; No. 32, Sheet Lead; No. 33, Sheet Lead; No. 34, Sheet Lead; No. 35, Sheet Lead; No. 36, Sheet Lead; No. 37, Sheet Lead; No. 38, Sheet Lead; No. 39, Sheet Lead; No. 40, Sheet Lead; No. 41, Sheet Lead; No. 42, Sheet Lead; No. 43, Sheet Lead; No. 44, Sheet Lead; No. 45, Sheet Lead; No. 46, Sheet Lead; No. 47, Sheet Lead; No. 48, Sheet Lead; No. 49, Sheet Lead; No. 50, Sheet Lead; No. 51, Sheet Lead; No. 52, Sheet Lead; No. 53, Sheet Lead; No. 54, Sheet Lead; No. 55, Sheet Lead; No. 56, Sheet Lead; No. 57, Sheet Lead; No. 58, Sheet Lead; No. 59, Sheet Lead; No. 60, Sheet Lead; No. 61, Sheet Lead; No. 62, Sheet Lead; No. 63, Sheet Lead; No. 64, Sheet Lead; No. 65, Sheet Lead; No. 66, Sheet Lead; No. 67, Sheet Lead; No. 68, Sheet Lead; No. 69, Sheet Lead; No. 70, Sheet Lead; No. 71, Sheet Lead; No. 72, Sheet Lead; No. 73, Sheet Lead; No. 74, Sheet Lead; No. 75, Sheet Lead; No. 76, Sheet Lead; No. 77, Sheet Lead; No. 78, Sheet Lead; No. 79, Sheet Lead; No. 80, Sheet Lead; No. 81, Sheet Lead; No. 82, Sheet Lead; No. 83, Sheet Lead; No. 84, Sheet Lead; No. 85, Sheet Lead; No. 86, Sheet Lead; No. 87, Sheet Lead; No. 88, Sheet Lead; No. 89, Sheet Lead; No. 90, Sheet Lead; No. 91, Sheet Lead; No. 92, Sheet Lead; No. 93, Sheet Lead; No. 94, Sheet Lead; No. 95, Sheet Lead; No. 96, Sheet Lead; No. 97, Sheet Lead; No. 98, Sheet Lead; No. 99, Sheet Lead; No. 100, Sheet Lead.

There will be two sizes required, egg and stove, and the ton 2240 pounds. Each and every ton of coal to be weighed at the place of delivery, in the presence of a proper person to be deputed by each sectional board as weigher (subject to the approval of the Committee on Supplies), who shall keep an accurate account of each load of coal delivered, its exact weight as ascertained by correct scales; and no bill shall be approved for such coal unless an accurate receipt shall accompany such bill, setting forth by what contractor the coal was delivered, the date of delivery of each load, the number of tons and the quality of coal delivered, and whether it is of the best quality.

Proposals will be received at the same time for Kindling Wood and Charcoal that may be required. By order Committee on Supplies.

H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary. 612 Broad St.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY. SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, June 26, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall, with one door and one window, at the following named NATIONAL CEMETERIES, viz.:—Culpeper C. H., Va., Fort Harrison, near Richmond, Va., and Beverly, N. J.

The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls to be removed from the grounds of each cemetery at the expense of the successful bidder. Bidders will be required to specify the price per lineal foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement and to furnish, with the proposal, blank forms for bids furnished by the undersigned.

HENRY J. HODGES, Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army. 526

INSURANCE. INSURE IN AN OLD PURELY MUTUAL HOME COMPANY.

NO STOCKHOLDERS TO RECEIVE LARGE DIVIDENDS. INCORPORATED IN 1847.

THE PENN MUTUAL Life Insurance Company. No. 921 CHESNUT STREET.

Accumulated Fund, nearly \$4,000,000. Receipts for 1870, \$1,350,000.

Principal Features—Small expenses, absolute security, large Return Premiums, Prompt payment of Losses, and liberality to the insured.

SAMUEL C. BURY, President. JOHN W. HORNOR, A. V. P. and Actuary. G. S. STEPHENS, Secretary.

WINDOW BLINDS, ETC. WINDOW BLINDS, Lace Curtains, Curtain Cornices, HOLLAND SHADES.

PAINTED SHADES of the latest tints. BLINDS painted and trimmed. STORE SHADES made and lettered. Picture Cord, Tassels, Etc., Repairing promptly attended to.

B. J. WILLIAMS, JR., No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL \$500,000. ASSETS January 1 1871 \$3,050,536.

Receipts of 70, 2,096,154. Interest from Investments, 1870, 187,000. Losses paid in 1870, \$1,136,941.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS. First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property, \$54,900. United States Government Loans, 393,939.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, 200,000. New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds, 200,000.

Loans, 268,945. Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks, 62,486. Cash in Bank, 281,939.

Loans on Collateral Security, 61,454. Notes receivable and Marine Premiums, 438,490.

Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission, 83,901. Real estate, Office of the Company, 80,000.

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BIRNBY, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President. CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.

STANTHUS MARIN, Secretary. C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS. ARTHUR G. COFFIN, FRANCIS R. COPE, SAMUEL W. JONES, EDW. H. TROTTER, JOHN A. BROWN, EDW. S. CHERRY, CHARLES TAYLOR, T. CHARLTON HENRY, AMBROSE WHITE, ALFRED D. JESSUP, WILLIAM WELSH, CHAS. W. CUSHMAN, JOHN MASON, CHAS. W. CUSHMAN, GEORGE L. HARRISON, CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, WILLIAM BROCKIE.

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL 1871. Franklin Fire Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT ST. Assets Jan. 1, '71, \$3,087,452 3/5. CAPITAL, \$400,000. ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS, 2,687,452 3/5.

INCOME FOR 1871, \$1,900,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, \$773,887 1/2. Losses Paid Since 1839 Nearly \$6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over \$3,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest-bearing and dividend-paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President. GEORGE F. FALES, Vice-President. JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. THORODOR M. REHRIG, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS. William H. Hamilton, Jesse Lightfoot, John C. Hamilton, Robert Lewis, George I. Young, Peter Armstrong, Joseph R. Lyndall, M. H. Dickinson, Levi P. Coats, Peter Williamson, Samuel Spawthorn, Joseph E. Schell, Samuel Floyd.

WM. H. HAMILTON, President. SAMUEL F. FALES, Vice-President. WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated 1865—Charter Perpetual. No. 512 WALNUT STREET, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS. Daniel Smith, Jr., Thomas Smith, Isaac Haulbert, Henry Lewis, Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell, John Devereux, Daniel Haddock, Wm. G. Crowell, DANIEL SMITH, JR., President. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED. CASH CAPITAL paid up in full, \$200,000. CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870, \$60,888-00.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President. JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1858.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. MARINE INSURANCES on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870. \$1,000 United States Six Per Cent Loan (profit money), \$333,375 00.

\$100,000 State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent Loan, \$14,000 00. \$100,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent Loan (except from Tax), \$64,169 00.

\$164,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent Loan, \$165,920 00. \$25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds, \$20,700 00.

\$25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee), \$20,000 00. \$20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent Loan, \$15,000 00.

\$12,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Company (20 Shares) Bonds, \$4,800 00. \$5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock), \$4,800 00.

\$10,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (20 Shares Stock), \$4,000 00. \$1,600 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties, \$61,650 00.

\$1,260,150 Par. Cert. \$1,264,447 3/4. M'ty '71 \$1,228,507 00. Real Estate, \$60,000 00. Bills Receivable, \$6,000 00.

Assets due at Agencies—Furniture, \$80,871 27. Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company, \$3,875 40. Stock and scrip, etc., \$200,000 00. Estimated value, \$219,000 00. Cash, \$149,911 73.

THOMAS C. HAND, President. HENRY LALIBON, Secretary. HENRY HALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK. C. C. NORTH, President. A. V. STOUT, Vice-President. EMORY MCCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE, MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE. Office, 302 WALNUT ST., Philadelphia. A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner. REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company OF PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED 1804.

Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance. Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT STREETS. LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION, \$7,000,000.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871, \$255,397 39. RICHARD S. SMITH, President. JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company, No. 514 WALNUT STREET. CHARTERED 1850.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid. NO UNPAID LOSSES. Assets December 31, 1870, \$125,851 78.

CHAS. E. BONN, President. GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY. INCORPORATED 1854. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Office, No. 811 WALNUT STREET, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia. This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freight, Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union. DIRECTORS. William Esher, Lewis Andrenfeld, Wm. M. Baird, John Ketcham, John R. Hinkston, J. E. Baum, E. Dean, John H. Levy, Peter Sieger, Samuel H. Rothermel, WILLIAM ESHER, President. WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.

W. M. SMITH, Secretary. WHISKY, WINE, ETC. WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, and also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, ales, etc., among which may be enumerated—

250 cases of Claret, high and low grades, carefully selected from best French vineyards. 100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade. 100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade. 25 cases of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade. 25 barrels Scuppernon Wine of best quality. 25 cases Catawba Wine. 10 barrels. Together with a full supply of Brandy, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and at the most liberal terms.

F. J. JORDAN. No. 320 PEARL STREET, between Third and Walnut and above Dock Street. GARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 WALNUT and 21 Granite St., IMPORTERS OF Brandy, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES, IN BOND AND TAX PAID. ESTABLISHED 1844.

WM. M. CHRISTY, Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer, No. 127 S. THIRD STREET, Opposite Girard Bank.